

they saw Salazar carried to a car during the battle. Among other things captured from the Federal army was a safe which had been found in one of the compartments of a private car attached to one of the trains. When blown open the safe was found to contain nearly \$80,000 Mexican, of which \$50,000 was in notes of the Bank of Monclova, a town in Coahuila. This money was used to-night to pay off Villa's troops, who immediately attempted to spend it.

The Juarez merchants, fearing the bank might refuse to redeem the notes owing to the manner in which they were received, objected to taking them in payment for goods.

General Villa has ordered them to accept the notes or he will seize the stores and operate them with men of his own selection. The stores closed to-night, but nothing will be done toward seizing them unless they refuse to open in the morning.

Tampeo Not Evacuated.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Mexico City, November 26.—The Chamber of Deputies was in session for only one hour this afternoon. Nettling but routine business was transacted. A report was current to-night that Special Envoy Lind was hurrying back to Tampeo and would reach Vera Cruz to-night.

The War Office desires the rumors of the evacuation of Tampeo by the Federals, and declares that the garrison is now 1,000 strong and is being reinforced daily from Vera Cruz.

A despatch from the secretary to the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz reported that 500 Federals of the Tuxpan garrison were defeated yesterday outside of that city by forces of 200 rebels. Forty-two Federals were killed, many wounded and eight taken prisoners. Two machine guns were abandoned to the rebels. The latter lost 10 killed.

The Zapatista bands are taking advantage of the movements of the Federal forces to the north and east of the capital. The governor of the State of Puebla reports that a band of these bandits captured 10,000 rounds of ammunition near Matamoras de Isucar. The Federal escort of twelve men were killed and their bodies piled together and burned.

A high official of the National Railway admits no trains have been running north of San Luis Potosí since Monday, with the exception of military trains, which are carrying supplies of dead and wounded Federals from the North. The rebels, he adds, are very numerous in Coahuila, south of Saltillo, where they have stopped all trains. A freight train was captured and burned a few days ago. Their numbers are increasing rapidly and it is feared they may attack Saltillo.

British Citizens Must Register.

Mexico City, November 26.—Sir Edward Carden, the British minister, called attention to-day to British residents to register at the legation in pursuance of the plan of defense against a possible emergency. British citizens who are not represented here diplomatically were also invited to enroll. A similar step was taken by the Cuban charge d'affaires.

Movement to Border Begins.

Carlisle, Va., November 26.—Movement of the Tenth Regiment of cavalry toward the Mexican border began to-day with the departure of L. Troop for Fort Ethan Allen. Information has been received from Washington that the rest of the regiment will have left Fort Ethan Allen for border posts by December 5.

To GET HEARING MONDAY.

Those Accused of Railroad Robbery Will Be Brought to Trial.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Alexandria, Va., November 26.—The four white men arrested several days ago following a raid made on the saloon of George S. Smith, in which the police recovered two wagons full of gold, were brought before a military hearing Monday next before Judge Justice Eaton Charles Sorrell, one of the most experienced judges in the state, seated on a bench surrounded by a jury panel selected on his recognition this afternoon, with the sum of \$3,000 for his appearance. Monday.

Poultry Show in Alexandria.

Alexandria, Va., November 26.—A poultry show will be held in this city for a period of three days beginning October 20 next. This was announced to-day at a meeting of a meeting of those interested held at the office of Harry White.

Thousands of turkeys spoiled by having been shipped during the unseasonably warm weather of a week ago; the drought of last summer, which shorted crop yields, particularly white potatoes; an alleged cold storage combination, which Attorney-General McReynolds is investigating to find if millions of dozens of eggs and millions of pounds of dairy products have been withheld by middlemen to force high prices, and the steady soaring of prices generally are among the contributing causes to which economists point.

Not Thanksgiving Bird.

As to turkey, the rise in price seems to have extended all along the route to the consumer, beginning at the barnyard, where the farmer received an average of 5 cents a pound for his bird—about a half cent more than he got last year. But turkey is not a Thanksgiving bird at all, according to the experts.

"The Lord never intended turkey to be the Thanksgiving food of the country generally," says Dr. Mary E. Pennington, the expert in food research in the Federal Bureau of Chemistry. "Christmas is the time for turkey. Green goose is the Thanksgiving bird, and is generally used in Europe, where St. Martin's Day is celebrated about this time of year."

Turkey, which turns from turkey to chicken, pork or beef will find prices uniformly advanced. Hens show an average increase of 8 cents a pound; pork, 2 to 8 cents; ribs, 2 to 10 cents; sweet potatoes are about the same price as last year, but white potatoes have advanced.

Apples, oranges and grapes are scarce, because of a short crop. Cranberries with a normal crop are a little higher than last year. Flour and sugar are uniformly cheaper, and butter shows no advance.

Agents of the Bureau of Labor, which has been making a special study of prices, have compiled statistics showing prices of certain commodities on November 15 in the cities which from their geographic location should fairly represent conditions throughout the country.

Comparison of Prices.

Their figures, showing present prices and those of two, four and six years ago, respectively, are as follows:

New York: Eggs, 5c, 18c, 47c, and 29c; butter, 16c, 36c, 39c, 36c; hens, 22c, 18c; pork, 18c; rib roast, 22c, 18c, 22c; sirloin, 25c, 28c, 18c; pork chops, 22c, 16c.

Philadelphia: eggs, 5c, 41, 48, 40; butter, 16, 40, 50; pork, 22, 26, 20; sirloin, 28, 26, 18; rib roast, 28, 25, 22; pork chops, 22, 20, 18; potatoes per pound, 26, 28, 28.

Chicago: butter, 15, 40, 55; hens, 15, 14, 12; rib roast, 15, 16, 15; sirloin, 15, 18, 18; pork, 20, 16, 14; potatoes, 25, 26, 22.

Boston: eggs, 5c, 40, 45, 40; butter, 16, 38, 52; hens, 25, 22, 20; rib roast, 28, 18, 18; sirloin, 25, 26, 20; pork chops, 22, 20, 18; potatoes, 25, 26, 22.

Montgomery: eggs, 40, 46, 50, 30; butter, 16, 40, 50; pork, 25, 26, 22; sirloin, 28, 26, 18; rib roast, 28, 25, 22.

Washington: eggs, 45, 35, 35, 33; butter, 16, 40, 49, 53; rib roast, 22, 15, 18; sirloin, 28, 22, 22, 20; pork chops, 22, 17, 16; potatoes, 25, 26, 20.

Washington: eggs, 45, 35, 35, 33; butter, 16, 40, 49, 53; rib roast, 22, 15, 18; sirloin, 28, 22, 22, 20; pork chops, 22, 17, 16; potatoes, 25, 26, 20.

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